

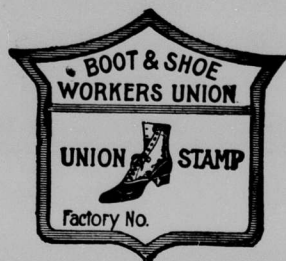
# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 2, 1914.

THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM.  
STRIKE IN THE COPPER REGION.  
SACRAMENTO'S WATER SUPPLY.  
THE CALUMET FUNERAL.  
THE MUNICIPAL RAILWAY.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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## THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM

San Francisco this winter has a particularly pressing condition of unemployment to contend with, and an effort is being made to find a solution. This city, and all other cities, each winter have large numbers of unemployed men congregated in them. This condition maintains every winter in all large cities owing to the fact that the migratory and seasonal workers flock to the cities during the winter months. It is probable, however, that the army of unemployed this year is larger than usual and has, because of its proportions, attracted more than ordinary attention.

The unemployed armies in cities during the winter season are made up of a great variety of men. The large majority of the winter unemployed is made up of those who during the year are engaged in seasonal work which can not be carried on during the winter months, while another factor is to be accounted for by those who are habitually idle through choice or unreliability. Another, and the class that deserves every consideration, is the industrious, reliable and hard-working men who are always ready and willing to work, but are unable to do so because of lack of opportunity.

The problem would be easier of solution were it possible to separate the wheat from the chaff, but a most notable feature of the question is that those who are least entitled to consideration are generally most persistent in pressing their claims, to the detriment of those who should be furnished employment or other means of sustenance. Of course there are those who will insist that the world owes every man a living without regard for merit, but with that idea but few people will agree. The world certainly does owe to every human being brought into it an opportunity to earn a comfortable and respectable living, and is undoubtedly abundantly able to do so under a proper scheme of governmental regulation which will permit no individual to take an unfair advantage of others. There are, however, under present conditions, parasites at both extremes of society who prey upon their fellow creatures. On the one hand is the cunning, crafty financial magnate who makes slaves of the countless millions who perform all of the world's work and enjoy but few of the blessings flowing therefrom. On the other is the ignorant, shiftless and dishonest loafer who plays upon the sympathies and charitable inclinations of humanity to eke out a miserable existence in preference to earning a living by the sweat of his brow.

Just how to deal with these two extremes is a question which human intelligence has not yet mastered. In all ages there have been men who believed firmly that they could solve the problem, yet the fact remains, it is still with us and is crying as loudly and as persistently for a remedy today as in the earliest days of which we have any record.

That the world is advancing more rapidly now than at any other time in history there can be but little room for doubt, and that this particular question of poverty will some day be solved is also beyond the realm of reasonable speculation. What will be the condition of the people when poverty has been abolished, and how serious the problems then confronting humanity may be (for we must always have problems to solve), we leave to more astute minds than ours.

But, perhaps, this is not the time to treat with questions of the future or to meander off into a discussion of permanent remedies.

because the problem now confronting us is too pressing and must be immediately dealt with in an effective and substantial manner. The demand is imperative that all who have the welfare of humanity at heart shall put their shoulders to the wheel and aid in relieving the immediate need of the hungry thousands. This is no time for temporizing. The hour for action is upon us.

The Board of Supervisors last week took action which furnished employment and food to many. The Labor Council last Friday night also voted to financially assist in the work and to cooperate with others in an endeavor to relieve as far as possible the present want in our midst.

The city has furnished employment to about 1500 men, but this is only a drop in the bucket when compared with the total number being housed and fed by the city, and the number appearing at the headquarters established is daily increasing. It is apparent that if individuals do assist it will be impossible to take care of a sufficient number to appreciably relieve the situation. There are lawns that need cutting and lots that need cleaning and other odd jobs of a similar character which would greatly help if the citizens in charge of these places would assist in relieving the misery now prevailing in the ranks of the unemployed.

The Co-Operative Employment Bureau, where the city is furnishing the meals to the unemployed, reports that about 8000 are now appearing for the free food each day. It is very probable this number can be greatly reduced if enough work can be offered to those appearing at the institution.

Whether a mistake was made in the plan of caring for all indiscriminately is not now the question. The precedent has been established and there is but one thing left to do, and that is to continue caring for the soliciting of assistance and furnishing as much work as possible to the employment bureau in order that the situation may be altered as rapidly as possible.

Perhaps the city officials have some idea as to whether the municipality will be able to sustain the expense until the industrial conditions have resumed their normal, but it is certain that the co-operation of all those in a position to help will be of great value in dealing with the problem, as men are flocking to the city from all directions.

There are many residents of San Francisco out of employment, and doubtless many of them are in dire circumstances, though but comparatively few of them are making their needs known in a public way. These, too, must receive consideration at the hands of those in a position to furnish employment to the army of the idle.

While the situation is not of our making nor being handled entirely in accordance with our ideas of the fitness of things, nevertheless the city is confronted with a most serious condition of affairs, and we feel that it is the duty of every citizen to do everything possible to aid the city officials in their endeavors to solve the problem as it is now presented to them.

After the present difficulty has been disposed of it may then be in order to discuss future plans of treating with similar conditions when they arise. We are now, however, dealing with the present condition as it confronts the city.

Let each do his best in spite of the magnitude of the undertaking.



**STRIKE IN THE COPPER REGION.****By Rev. Peter E. Dietz.**

This strike has been on for half a year. Fifteen thousand miners and their families are directly involved, not to mention the general public. Millions of dollars have been lost and wasted; lives have become embittered, peace and prosperity destroyed; there has been provocation, violence and killing, and the end of the conflict is not in sight.

The public has been long-suffering, but there comes a time when patience ceases to be a virtue. It is a distinct teaching of philosophy that the individual welfare is subject to the common welfare. Public opinion applies this axiom not only to men but also to movements. The industries of the State of Michigan must therefore be subject to the common welfare of the State of Michigan and of the United States to which it is a party. The Calumet and Hecla Co. and allied concerns of Northern Michigan can have no legitimate existence except as servants of the American people.

The responsible factors of industrial capitalism must not persuade themselves that they can sin against human nature and human rights and excite an oftentimes just spirit of rebellion, and in the end depend upon the conservative forces of the State and the church to prevent violence and disaster. Sound public opinion, with moral and legislative influence behind it, should find ways and means to make the big industries responsible to the larger community of interests.

I will not enter into the details of the grievances whether on the part of the company or on the part of the men. I have been in the Calumet strike region and made a personal investigation. I met the strike leaders, a representative of the company, clergymen, miners, the judge of the district and others. I have a multitude of facts and the literature of both sides at my disposal and I have carefully formed a personal opinion which is in sympathy with the ultimate demand of the striking miners for the recognition of the trade-union principle.

It is not necessary here to go back to the beginning of the struggle and to the strikers except to note that these demands included recognition of the Western Federation of Miners, nor is it necessary to hark back to the defiant attitudes of the company. In the course of time the company came to grant most of the demands in an effort to disorganize the strikers and to win the men back to work. To my mind the principal remaining issue is the recognition of the Western Federation of Miners.

At no time during the strike has the company shown any willingness to meet with the representatives of the strikers. Technically and legally even this attitude may be correct enough, but practically and socially it is full of dynamite.

The newspapers are obviously in the tow of the company; also the Commercial Club; the so-called Citizens' Alliance is another auxiliary of the company for the manufacturer of anti-union sentiment. The court is held in contempt because it will not mark pace to the company's tune.

Over against this let us, for the sake of argument, admit that all that is urged against the strikers in affidavits which "tell of their noise, parades, insults, threats, attacks, assaults, killings and all their overt acts of lawlessness, disorder and violence."

I would not be understood as condoning any of these measures, I will go as far as any man in condemning them. Yet, I will say this, that however much these arguments are emphasized and used against the recognition of the union, they undershoot the mark and are therefore worthless because they do not go to the heart of the problem.

This is the heart of the problem, that in the

big industries, no matter how benevolent, there is an accumulation of power, wealth and brains and other resources which may at any time be as great a menace as sometimes they are a blessing, and it is to the interest of our common human nature to have a ready check upon this power.

Organization can be met only by organization, and therefore those who in the words of Pope Leo "have had laid upon them a yoke little better than slavery" are told to organize into unions for education, betterment and defense. Philosophy, political economy, religion see the reasonableness of the trade-union principle, but it remains for rudimentary minds like these controlling the Calumet and Hecla Company to shut out reason and to defy progress.

Nevertheless, whether the copper strike is won or lost by the company, the trade-union idea will progress in the copper country. The company may defer the main issue for today or the day after by its sheer might, but its temporary ability to do this will not be accepted as final and decisive. Deep down in the heart of the modern working man is the firm and unshakable conviction that the recognition of his union is the first and most important item on his industrial program and that without it his other hopes, aspirations and demands are bound in the end to be largely illusory. The Calumet and Hecla Company cannot shut out progress by sticking its head like the ostrich into the desert sands of an antiquated and anti-social Liberalism.

**ANCIENT HORSES.**

A three-toed horse, no bigger than a sheep, that lived in the Mojave Desert at least a million years ago is described for the first time by Professor John C. Merriam in a paper just issued by the University of California. This little horse is entered in the fossil stud-book as "Parahippus mourningi."

The "Forest Horse" is another new discovery told of in the same paper. This ancient equine lived near what is now Walker Lake, in Nevada. It was as big as a colt. Dr. Merriam has christened this new sub-genus "Drymohippus."

These ancestral relatives of old Dobbin have been described from a few splintered bones and a few teeth, chiseled into view from the rock slabs in which they had lain buried a matter of ten thousand centuries. But there is so much character in a single one of these ancient horse-teeth that the relationship is perfectly plain to the numerous species of American horses which have flourished and disappeared since Miocene times, and to the horses, donkeys, and zebras of today. Moreover, going back up the ages, comparison with the teeth of a tiny Eocene horse shows undeniable kinship with this vastly old doll-pony, which was no bigger than a fox.

A few teeth are all the scientist has had, usually, from which to describe the species of horse that inhabited California in Pleistocene times. But from the wonderful asphalt-beds of Rancho La Brea have come now eleven complete and perfectly preserved skulls of the *Equus occidentalis*, a horse as big as the horse of today, that roamed California say 250,000 years ago. In another paper just published by the University of California Professor Merriam gives a "Preliminary Report on the Horses of Rancho La Brea," which describes foals, adults, and old horses with teeth worn down by a lifetime of chewing. Never before has such complete material been available for knowledge by any extinct American species of horse.

There is no lie that many men will not believe; there is no man who does not believe many lies; and there is no man who believes only lies.—John Sterling.

**TEAMSTERS RETURNING.**

Over half of the 3000 Indianapolis striking teamsters and chauffeurs have returned to work under new agreements, providing for better working conditions and an increase in wages. It is confidently believed that the team owners now refusing to enter into an agreement with the teamsters will soon capitulate and thus end what appeared to be at first the beginning of a long, drawn out contest.

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**LABOR LEGISLATION.**

"Every workman in the steel industry has the expectation of nine days lost by sickness in a year as against four days lost by accident, and it is estimated that each year there are 284,750,000 days of sickness among workmen in the United States, costing \$792,892,000," said Joseph P. Chamberlain of New York, speaking at the annual meeting of the American Association for Labor Legislation.

That compulsory insurance against accidents has been astonishingly rapid during the last three years and is bound to be followed quickly by other forms of social insurance was the opinion expressed by the Association's special committee and by Mr. Chamberlain the principal speaker who discussed the practicability of compulsory sickness insurance in America.

"Compulsory sickness and burial insurance is already an established fact in the United States," said Mr. Chamberlain, "but it is insufficient in amount and totally wrong in its method and purpose, and can never be health insurance." That the present insurance of the poor is enormously and hopelessly expensive and promotes extravagant funerals; that workmen do not oppose compulsory insurance, and that contributions of employers is already accepted in principle; that the enormous value of the organization of hospital funds, fraternal society and trade union benefits, so that their combined force can be brought to bear upon the problems of sickness, on the spread of information, on the enforcement and improvement of legislation, is at present entirely dissipated; and finally that the problem of sickness insurance through legislation is a problem of the immediate future in America, were the principle arguments advanced.

"Compulsion is necessary in order to bring into the insurance the people who are to be benefited and in order to avoid the great cost of collection and soliciting. Agreement upon this point is complete," declared Mr. Chamberlain, who then outlined a plan for a mutual system of sickness insurance, not under state control, but under a certain degree of state oversight. "This would promote a mutual understanding between employer and employee," said the speaker in conclusion, "and information as to conditions affecting health and sanitation would be spread broadcast."

"Sickness benefit funds among industrial workers" were described by W. L. Chandler, of the Dodge Manufacturing Company of Mishawaka, Indiana, who declared that "the time is ripe to at least treble the effectiveness of these funds. The employers and employees are going through an evolutionary process with reference to sickness insurance which is paving the way for activity along these lines much like that of workmen's compensation and accident prevention."

James M. Lynch, New York State Labor Commissioner, presented a paper on "Trade Union Sickness Insurance." Among other prominent speakers were Lee K. Frankel of New York, Henry J. Harris of the Library of Congress, Rheinhold R. Koch of Philadelphia, Miles M. Dawson of New York, and Frank O'Hara of the Central Verein of St. Louis.

At the business meeting of the Association for Labor Legislation the annual report of work showing unprecedented growth of the association during this year was presented by the secretary, John B. Andrews, and reports were made for national committees by their respective chairman as follows: Workmen's Compensation, Henry R. Seager; Industrial Hygiene, Frederick L. Hoffman; Woman's Work, Irene Osgood Andrews; One Day of Rest in Seven, John Fitch; Standard Schedules and Tabulations, Leonard W. Hatch; Social Insurance, Edward T. Devine; Enforcement of Labor Laws, W. F. Willoughby.

**SACRAMENTO'S WATER SUPPLY.**

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Sacramento has always owned its water system, commencing in 1854. In the beginning, the water was pure and clear; but farming, mines and towns situated on the stream have polluted the water. Today it is disagreeable in appearance, and dangerous to drink. This water can be purified at a low cost, and thus give Sacramento the softest and best water in California for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

The United States Census has shown more deaths from typhoid in Sacramento and Fresno than elsewhere in California. Pure water would remove this cause from Sacramento's vital statistics; it would save the lives of hundreds of children, as resulted in Portland from the use of the pure Bull Run water. Sacramento has grown in spite of its bad water and poor street-car service.

A committee of patriotic citizens, thirteen years ago, after a careful investigation, recommended the purifying of the present supply. Three years ago, Engineer Hyde made the same recommendation, after studying all other sources. For more than twenty years corrupt banking interests have succeeded in preventing the improvement of this water, and used every endeavor to get control of it.

Sacramento has reached the limit of its pumping plant. "Fire and Water Engineering" of last September publishes the valuable report of Chief Engineer Ehret. It shows that August 16th last 18,885,850 gallons were pumped, and says that during that month it was impossible to keep the fire pressure of sixty pounds on the mains during irrigation hours.

The mains are now to be extended to annexed districts, adding 30,000 consumers to the system. This will cause an average demand for 23,100,000 gallons daily or 22 per cent more than the capacity of the works. The day of highest demand will call for 28,900,000 gallons, or 53 per cent more than the pumping capacity. There is grave danger of a shortage of water in Sacramento this summer.

The plant is economically conducted, and its charges for water are the lowest in the State. The unpublished report of the City Auditor shows receipts for 1912 of \$175,851.53. Chief Engineer Ehret's report shows total expenses of \$59,030.37, leaving a profit of \$116,821, or 66.4 per cent of the receipts. The profit for the past fifteen years exceeds \$1,000,000. Evidence of the ability and efficiency of Engineer Ehret's management may be found in the plant pumping nearly one billion more gallons of water last year than in 1909; and yet the cost of operation was \$9000 less than four years ago. Even the consumption of fuel oil was 20 per cent less than in 1909.

The pumping of 308 gallons per capita per day shows excessive waste of water. The mud and grit in it cuts the valves of faucets, causing them to leak continually. In other valley towns the consumption averages 150 gallons. In San Francisco it is but 80 gallons. A purification plant can be established at a cost of less than \$700,000. Its maintenance, operation, interests and other charges can easily be paid out of the present profit of the plant, so the rates need not be increased.

If Sacramento does not solve its water question in the near future a new city, using filtered, purified river water, may grow up on the west bank of the Sacramento River that will soon equal it in population. New, progressive towns have eclipsed backward cities frequently in our country, as well as in the old world.

In one completed man there are the forces of many men. Self-control is self-completion.—Bulwer Lytton.

**THE CALUMET FUNERAL.**

At Calumet, Mich., the Western Federation of Miners buried its dead last Sunday. Fifty-nine bodies, including those of forty-four children, were carried through the streets down a winding country highway and laid in graves in a snow-enshrouded cemetery within sight of Lake Superior.

Thousands of saddened miners formed the escort of the funeral parties and passed between other thousands, who, as spectators, testified to the grief that has oppressed the community since seventy-two men, women and children were killed in the Christmas eve panic in Italian Hall.

For hours the Sabbath calm was broken by the tolling of bells and the sound of voices intoning burial chants. In half a dozen churches services were held earlier in the day, and the mourners went about the streets, passing from their homes to the churches, back to their homes after brief respites, and again to the churches to prepare for the last sad trip to the grave-sides.

Delegations of strikers began coming into Calumet early in the day. The special train brought hundreds of federationists from the iron mines of Negaunee and Ishpeming, and every town and mining location in the copper country sent members and friends of the union to swell the ranks of the marchers in the afternoon.

By noon the union host was assembled. Five months of experience in demonstrating their numbers by parading had taught the men to form ranks quickly, and with little delay they lined up four abreast.

The supply of hearses was inadequate and there were only fourteen of these vehicles in the van. Then came three undertakers' wagons and an automobile truck, the latter carrying three coffins. Beside one marched eight women, who acted as pallbearers for a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Western Federation.

It was this women's organization which was distributing gifts to the children of strikers when the panic broke out.

Behind the hearses was a section of the procession which brought tears and sobs from onlookers.

Thirty-nine white coffins, their size testifying to the short life of the little forms within, were carried by relays of strikers. Four men bore each coffin, and as their arms grew weary or feet stumbled on the slippery roadway, companions relieved them of their burden.

Persons drawn to Calumet solely by the curiosity of the spectator became mourners as this contingent passed them. Men turned away to brush tears from their cheeks. Women, especially the mothers in the crowd, sobbed openly, and dozens, unable to endure the sight, rushed from the streets, taking refuge in homes whose Yuletide had not been directly saddened by death. Fathers, too, were in evidence among the toil-hardened men who carried the coffins. They bore the bodies of their companions' children, and many a rough sleeve was brushed across downturned faces, the eyes of which were concealed by peaked caps drawn far forward.

Only brief addresses were delivered in the cemetery. Eugene A. McNally, a local attorney, eulogized the dead in English, and George Strezich of St. Louis, Frank Aaltenen of Negaunee, and other federation leaders delivered addresses in Austrian, Finnish and Croatian.

All the speakers termed the victims of the Christmas eve catastrophe martyrs to the cause of unionism. They argued that had the mine managers not refused to recognize the union the industrial warfare would have been settled months ago and there would be no need for the celebration in Italian Hall.

Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne.—Lowell.



**ABSOLUTE FREEDOM FOR CHILDREN.**

Dr. Maria Montessori, who will be in this country for several weeks lecturing on the principles of her new methods of education, gave an explanation of some of these principles to the press on her arrival in New York.

Absolute freedom is given the children in the Houses of Childhood, which are run on the Montessori system in Rome, it was stated. Elimination of the rules that require the pupils to sit stiff and straight during lessons is one of the features. In its place is substituted a broad freedom.

"There is no cut-and-dried program for each day. The work is done as it comes up. The attitudes of the pupils are closely watched by the teachers while they are studying. When it is seen that a child likes the work and is enjoying the special work that it may have on hand, the teacher merely gives a few points which further develop the same line, and again leaves the pupil alone. Discussions, of course, are encouraged, and questions are answered carefully and in detail," Dr. Montessori said.

Her system, she said, was designed to produce a new race of men and women. In her Houses of Childhood, she begins by placing the babies in an environment of perfect freedom and happiness. There is nothing that could make a child self-conscious, obstinate or ill-tempered.

"New-born babies are so carefully studied," said Dr. Montessori, "that wants which they are unable to express are anticipated and provided, so that they do not cry. Babies should not cry. It is unnecessary. When they cry it means that they suffer or that they are not comfortable or that they are hungry, or that their clothing is too tight or too loose."

Developing a perfect sense of touch is one of the first steps of her system of training, Dr. Montessori explained. She teaches her little pupils to see with their fingers. By her method the delicacy of touch, which all children have, and which is usually blunted after the age of six, is retained for life and greatly developed. The most attention is given to developing the other senses by the use of toys and playthings. Without realizing that they are being taught the children acquire co-ordination in their movements, lose awkwardness, clumsiness and uncouthness and acquire certainty and grace.

"A child's love of play," said Dr. Montessori, "is used for his self-development. He is studying and working without realizing it. He learns to write without copy-book tedium. He learns to distinguish between rough and smooth feeling little boards and to which are fastened alternate strips of rough and smooth paper. Afterward, he plays with letters and numbers in rough and smooth paper. He presently finds himself tracing these letters and numbers and presently he can write."

Dr. Montessori is strongly opposed to corporal punishment of children and to any rules that infringe on the liberty of the little ones. She declared that kindness must predominate in instructing, as well as very close observation. Giving the pupil general liberty, by eliminating the unnatural rules of sitting erect, folding arms, etc., she said, would be abused only by children that were sick or sub-normal.

The educator also is an ardent suffragist and evinced close interest in the advancement of the movement for political equality in this country. She told how she was opposed in her fight for the children because of her sex, and asserted that equal franchise would have aided her much.

"I am not an active worker for the cause," she said, "but a believe in votes for women, and whatever of influence I have is thrown in that direction. To my mind, ordinary intelligence must recognize woman's right to vote."

**ESSENCE OF THE UNION.**

By Bion J. Tuttle.

The insecurity of the laborer's employment is the secret of the power of the capitalist class over the so-called "free" workingman, it is the source of the mental and moral degradation of the working class which makes of them willing and obedient slaves, ready to kiss the hand that chastises them. For it gives the capitalist a far greater power over the life and liberty of the "free" workman than was ever enjoyed either by feudal baron over his serf, or by the slave-holder over his chattel slave.

This is also the secret of the great power of attraction and the great social and cultural importance of unionism. It is not the increase in wages which unionism may bring about that makes it the supreme factor in the working-class life. It is not for that that the great modern battles between labor and capital are fought, no matter what their ostensible purpose might be.

It is the protection from the grosser forms of arbitrariness on the part of the employer which it affords its members, thus increasing their security of employment, that forms the essence of the labor union; and it is for this that the great sacrifices are made by workmen in fighting for the "recognition of the union," or in the "sympathetic strike," the two forms of fight most odious to, and least understood by the "peacemakers" between labor and capital.

Going out from the assumption that the worker is nothing more than an employed hand functioning for profitable production, the "peacemakers" cannot understand why he should kick when "apparently" well paid. But the worker knows instinctively the secret power of the chains which keep him in bondage, and he tries to break them, or, at least, weaken them. Necessity imposes on him the task of organizing a social power which would do away with the insecurity of his employment.

Hence his fight for the union as such, which the "peacemakers" cannot understand. But the capitalists understand it, hence their savage fight just at this point. They will pay higher wages and work the men less hours, and grant a lot of other "just and reasonable demands" if necessary, but they want no union, or, if they must have the union, the open shop, with themselves in possession of the key all the time. They will give up anything but the power to shut out unionists. Security of employment means to the worker immunity from exploitation; it means to the capitalist incapacity to exploit.

A patent taken out in the name of Abraham Lincoln is to be found among the archives at Washington, according to a story in the "Pathfinder." When Lincoln was a flatboatman on the Mississippi he tried to think of a way to help the boats over the sand bars, where they so often went aground. So he patented the idea of using two bellows, one on either side of the boat, which could be inflated and thus lift the boat in the water. The thing never took the fancy of flatboatmen, and in time the dredging of the river made such a contrivance needless.

The cyclecar appears to be a light running roadster made on the lines of the motorcycle, but four wheeled and capable of carrying more than one passenger. It is different from the small automobile in build. A writer in "National Waterways" describes them with enthusiasm, and says that 20 American makers are now in the field. It is expected that within two years there will be at least 150 plants making cyclecars.

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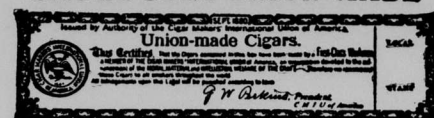
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**PRINTING PRESSMEN.**

The contest between the printing pressmen and assistants and the Franklin Printing Trades Association is still on in spite of the fact that unions held out the olive branch to the employers and offered every concession that honor would permit in the interest of peace.

International President Berry held several conferences with the employers in an endeavor to bring about an adjustment, but all to no avail as the employers insisted upon a complete surrender of the unions and the right to conduct open-shop pressrooms. To these conditions, of course, the unions could not yield.

The Franklin Printing Trades Association absolutely declined to arbitrate their differences with the unions, and the indications are that the fight must go on until one side or the other is driven out of the industry. In a contest of this character there can be but little doubt as to the banner upon which the bird of victory will finally find a resting place. If the same loyal support is given the unions in future as they have received in the past, victory will be with them because they are masters of the situation now and will remain so as long as the necessary financial support is given.

The employers are beaten and only the insane stubbornness of a few of their numbers prevents a settlement. The employers are therefore, wholly responsible for the continuation of the disastrous condition now prevailing.

The unions have issued a printed statement giving in detail the history of the trouble and the efforts to adjust it, which should be read by all who desire information on the subject. A copy may be had by addressing headquarters at 557 Clay street.

**TWO MEN I HONOR.**

"Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toilworn craftsman that with earth-made implement laboriously conquers the earth, and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard hand; crooked, coarse; wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the scepter of this planet. Venerable, too, is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besoiled, with its rude intelligence; for it is the face of a man living manlike. O, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee! Hardly entreated brother! For us was thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou wert our conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee, too, lay a God-created form, but it was not to be unfolded; encrusted it must stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of labor; and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet toil on, toil on; thou art in thy duty, be out of it who may; thou toilest for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread.

"A second man I honor, and still more highly: Him who is seen toiling for the spiritually indispensable; not daily bread, but the bread of life. Is not he, too, in his duty; endeavoring toward inward harmony; revealing this by act or by word, through all his outward endeavors, be they high or low? Highest of all, when his outward and his inward endeavor are one; when we can name his artist; not earthy craftsman only, but inspired thinker, who with heaven-made implement conquers Heaven for us! If the poor and humble toil that we have food, must not the high and glorious toil for him in return, that he have light, have guidance, freedom, immortality? These two, in all their degrees, I honor; all else is chaff and dust, which let the wind blow whither it listeth."—Thomas Carlyle, in "Sartor Resartus."

**A WARNING.**

The Omaha Building Trades Council has issued a public letter in which it informs the organized labor movement that the scheme now being employed for the alleged purpose of securing funds to build a labor temple is not legitimate. The circular being sent out states that the American Security Company, a real estate concern, is behind this deal, and that the company is paying all expenses in promoting the labor temple proposition, and that all donors are directed to send donations to its office. The appeal for donations being sent out by the American Security Company, according to the circular, states that it is "to aid us in the completion of our new Labor Temple, which we had under way when the terrible cyclone swept over our city." The Building Trades circular further says: "You would naturally conclude from this that building operations had already been started, or at least that a payment had been made upon a lot. Such is not the case. No location has been chosen, and only a sketch of the proposed building has been gotten out up to this time. The above statement seems to us to be a deliberate attempt to misrepresent the facts, and should be condemned by all right-thinking men." The concluding paragraph of the circular says: "Up to this time not one of the local labor bodies has contributed one cent to the new labor temple proposition," and it is asserted "that the local resources should first of all be exhausted before appealing for outside aid. Our only desire is to protect the trade unionists against being victimized. We would expect the same protection from you if our positions were reversed. The labor movement and our good name is more to us than the private profit of any individual or group."

**FUNNY OLD METAPHORS.**

We often hear a person saying, "Oh, I'm as tired as a dog," and we wonder why the comparison is made to a dog, an animal that is rarely ever tired, and which usually lives a life of ease. But the saying, like many others, is older than our generation, and comes down to us from our great grandfathers, and to them from their great grandfathers, doubtless. Following are some of the strange old metaphors in daily use throughout the country: As fat as a pig. As slow as molasses. As quick as a flash. As deaf as a post. As sharp as a needle. As black as soot. As heavy as lead. As white as a ghost. As cool as a cucumber. As sweet as a rose. As light as a feather. As sour as vinegar. As hungry as a wolf. As pretty as a picture. As dry as dust. As ugly as a mud fence. As thin as a rail. As big as a barn. As cold as the North Pole. As sly as a fox. As weak as a kitten. As wise as an owl. As dead as a door-nail. As pure as gold. As true as steel. As free as the air. As strong as an ox. As busy as a bee. As gay as a butterfly. As drunk as a lord. As poor as Job's turkey. As cold as ice. As wild as a deer. As big as a barn door. As warm as toast. As black as night. As dark as pitch. As mean as gar broth. As pale as a sheet. As salt as the sea. As proud as a peacock. As clean as a whistle. As neat as a pin. As blind as a bat. As deep as a well. As smart as a lawyer. As bright as a dollar. As meek as Moses. As blue as the sky. As still as a mouse. As easy as falling off a log. As cruel as Nero. As soft as mush. As grey as the dawn. As stiff as a poker. As pure as snow. As clumsy as a bear. As big as a giant. As straight as a stick. As mean as sin. As happy as an angel. As mad as a March hare. As yellow as a pumpkin. As green as grass. As dull as a turnip. As rich as a Jew.

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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1914.

Somebody did a golden deed,  
Somebody proved a friend in need;  
Somebody sang a beautiful song,  
Somebody smiled the whole day long,  
Somebody thought, "'tis sweet to live."  
Somebody said, "I am glad to give,"  
Somebody fought a valiant fight,  
Somebody lived to shield the right,—  
Was that somebody you?

—Selected.

Every issue of that slimy sheet printed in Cleveland by the Industrial Workers of the World, sides in with the shipowners in knocking the Seamen's bill. The sheet is misnamed "Solidarity." As a matter of fact it should be called "Slanderer of Labor." Its name would then be in conformity with its policy.

Start the new year by demanding the union label on all purchases and continue the practice throughout the year. You will be astonished at the progress made in a short year if a consistent policy is maintained. The union label is a peace promoter, a wage raiser and a disease preventer. Demand it, and do your part in the labor movement.

Andrew Furuseth has resigned as a member of the International Conference on Safety at Sea because the recommendations of the committee would tend to increase rather than diminish hazards at sea. Money, economy, not safety, it seems, governed the deliberations of the committee, and Mr. Furuseth felt he could not be a party to such recommendations.

The production of petroleum in California in 1913 is estimated at 96,000,000 to 97,000,000 barrels. Part of the output finds its way to households where gas manufactured from oil is used for cooking. At the close of 1913 the price of oil to consumers and steam plants at San Francisco was from 60 to 70 cents a barrel, which is equal to the price per ton (\$2.25 to \$2.50) for Pocahontas or Cardiff coal.

After a wait of twenty years, Carl Browne, "marshal" in General Coxey's army of the unemployed, who is known throughout California, succeeded Christmas Day in delivering his speech on the east front of the Capitol. When Coxey's army invaded Washington twenty years ago Browne was arrested when he attempted to deliver the same speech. Browne attempted to speak in the morning, but was stopped by the Capitol police because he had no permit. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, with a few followers, he returned to the east front steps and delivered his speech, when no police were around.

## The Municipal Railway

Last Sunday San Francisco's municipal railway celebrated its first anniversary, and the figures displaying its accomplishments during the year are a bitter pill to those opposed to public ownership who predicted all sorts of disaster should the city attempt to operate its own car lines.

The year's receipts amounted to \$439,057.18, and its profits after paying operating expenses, with a minimum wage of \$3 for an eight-hour day, interest on bonds and all other expenses incident to its operation, will amount to more than \$100,000.

One year ago, when it came into being, it was 4.04 miles long; today it has grown to a length of 11.30 miles, which proves that the diet of nickels upon which the city has fed its baby utility is extremely nourishing.

Here are some of the things which the infant prodigy has accomplished during its brief career: It has carried 2,195,785 passengers. It has earned a gross revenue of \$439,057.18. It has increased its average daily earnings from less than \$1000 per day to \$1700 per day. It has increased the number of cars in use from 9 to 39. It has cut down the headway between its cars from 7½ minutes to 1¾ minutes. Its net earnings for the year have been about \$100,000.

The following table shows the growth of the railroad, and indicates the gains it made after the extensions to the ferries and beach were completed. It does not show the added revenue which the city is now enjoying through its acquisition this month of the Presidio & Ferries line:

1912.	Gross receipts.
December (three days) .....	\$ 3,300.60
1913.	
January .....	17,465.35
February .....	18,619.90
March .....	22,023.20
April .....	22,034.65
May .....	23,525.25
June .....	27,955.00
July .....	46,777.40
August .....	50,571.10
September .....	52,479.10
October .....	58,663.50
November .....	49,545.85
December (27 days) .....	46,196.28
Total .....	\$439,057.18
Passengers carried .....	2,195,785
Gross earnings .....	\$439,057.18
Daily average .....	\$1700
Net earnings, about .....	\$100,000
Cars used first month.....	9
Increased January 22 to.....	11
Increased in February to.....	15
Increased June 6 to.....	28
Increased August 18 to.....	32
Increased November 11 to.....	39
Headway at first.....	7½ min.
Headway today .....	1¾ min.

The retirement of the bonds will not begin until 1915, so that the road will have a full year and more of operation before it is called upon to begin the payment of the bonds.

These are to be paid off at the rate of \$100,000 annually. With the funds now at its disposal, the road could meet this payment out of the earnings of its first year of operation, and still have a surplus of \$100,000.

The same newspapers, individuals and institutions who worked against the voting of bonds for this project by shouting that the city was incapable of operating a street railway and would simply waste the people's money if such an attempt were made, are now saying that while this municipal enterprise has been a success financially, and pays better wages, and works fewer hours than the privately-owned traction lines, the city should stop where it is, because if municipal ownership and operation is carried to other public utilities the city will surely make a mess of it and end in bankruptcy. The people of this city, however, simply note the sources from which such prophecies come and proceed undisturbed in their course of taking over public utilities and operating them for the benefit of all of the people.

It is, of course, not pleasant to the profit mongers to see their field for robbing the people gradually growing smaller and smaller, but they are responsible for killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. They grew too greedy and the people were aroused from their slumber and refuse to again be lulled to sleep by predictions of disaster.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

Traveling in Peru, Harry A. Franck has written letters of his experience to his publishers one of which, cited in the Springfield "Republican," says: I kept on striding and sliding and swimming down the crest of the Andes, struggling against the countless short roads that at every town attempt to carry you down to the coast, like the Pacific slope streams. If a Peruvian lives in Chota in the Andes and wants to go to Cajabamba, 60 miles due south, he rides 72 miles horseback to a coast port, waits seven days for a steamer, drifts along the coast in that four or five days, and then lands and rides 67 miles up into the country to his destination."

One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven Jewish girls came as immigrants, absolutely alone, to New York during July of this year, says the New York "Post." The most of them came from Russia, about 500 from Austria, and a few from England, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Roumania, Scotland, South Africa, South America, Turkey-Europe and Turkey-Asia, and they were bound for cities all over the United States. Although over 1100 of them were detained until relatives and friends could be communicated with, every girl was met by some one. Brothers and uncles met the majority of them, and after them, in order of numbers, came fathers, aunts, friends, intended husbands, grandfathers, mothers, step-brothers, nephews, and a niece.

"A Message to Garcia" has become synonymous in recent years with any difficult order that requires immediate and unquestioning obedience, says the Kansas City "Times." The phrase originated in the Spanish-American war and refers to an exploit of Lieut. Andrew S. Rowan of the United States army. Lieutenant Rowan was given a message from President McKinley to deliver to General Calixto Garcia, commanding the Cuban insurrecto army, whose exact whereabouts were unknown, as he was moving every day. Lieutenant Rowan left on his mission immediately and delivered the message after overcoming seemingly unsurmountable difficulties. A few years after the war "The Message to Garcia" was written as a moral to young men. It was printed in pamphlet form by an Eastern railroad and circulated widely. The Emperor of Japan ordered it translated and a copy given to every man in Japan's public service.

Gutzman Borglum's assertion that there is no distinctive type of American girl has a supporter in Jerome Connor, sculptor, of New York and Washington, who was interviewed by the Washington "Post": "The American girl is different from the women of other countries," said Mr. Connor, "but there is no pronounced American type. The distinguishing characteristic of the American girl is her personality, her individuality, if you like, which makes her different from the girls of other nations. But considered purely from the mold of features, the American girl cannot be distinguished from the English or the Irish girl. A sculptured head and bust of an American girl cannot be told from one of either the Irish or English girl. Therefore the Irish, English and American girls are essentially alike in mold, but different, of course, in personality and manners and necessarily in dress. If you were to clothe an Irish, an American, and an English girl in the same style of costume, it would be very difficult to distinguish their nationality."

## Wit at Random

A South Dakota Congressman tells a story of the old coaching days, when a certain Pete McCoy, one of the most skillful of the old stage-drivers, operated a conveyance that made a circuit of Deadwood, Carbonate, Spearfish, and Bear Gulch. Pete was famous for his fast, furious and daring driving.

One day, the story runs, Pete tore into Carbonate on his usual dead run. Up to the "hotel" door clattered the stage. There, suddenly, as it stopped, one of the four horses fell dead.

"Kinder sudden, that, Pete," said a bystander. "Nuthin' sudden about it," said Pete. "That hoss died at the top of the hill, ten miles back; but I wasn't goin' to let him down until I got to the reg'lar stoppin' place."—"Lippincott's Magazine."

A certain comedian engaged a particular Dublin jarvey to drive him to his hotel.

"What do I owe you?" he asked at the end of the journey.

"I leave it to yerself, yer 'onner," said the coachman.

"No, no," retorted the comedian. "You must tell me what the amount is, or else I shall have to call a constable and ask him what the proper fare comes to."

"Well, yer 'onner, it's like this," said the jarvey. "When the late Sir Henry Irving came to Dublin he used to give me a sovereign, Mr. Lewis Waller gave me five and twenty shillings, and Mr. Martin Harvey thirty shillings; but, you're a better actor than any of them, so I leave it to yerself."

What the cabby finally got is not stated.

Columbia's the Gem of the Ocean,

U. S. is the home of the brave,

And Chicago's the lair

Of the wearers of hair

Whose game would be spoiled by a shave.

No work is too coarse to get over,

No fraud in which business is slack,

No cheat is too old,

And no swindle too bold—

Chicago's the home of the quack.

The natural home of the faker,

The soil of the city is rich

For phony physicians

And quack politicians,

"Messiahs" and "Princess" and sich.

Where else could a prophet like Dowie

Put over his mystical clack?

Where under the sky

Could "Prince" Hanish get by

Save here, in the home of the quack?

A "Prince" can go out on the corner

And preach any mystical rot;

The gudgeons will gather

And swallow his blather,

And start a new cult on the spot.

You may travel the highways and byways,

From Dan to Beersheba and back,

But the place on the map

Where bloometh the yap

Is Chicago, the home of the quack.

—Bert Leston Taylor, in the Chicago "Tribune."

"My mother made me what I am," said the political speaker as he proudly threw out his chest.

"Well," said a small man at the rear of the hall, "she must have put in most of her time at other things."—Chicago "Record-Herald."

## Miscellaneous

### THE EARTH LORD'S SOLILOQUY.

By Ralph Hoyt.

While I can read my title clear

To land that 'round me lies,

Straight for unmeasured wealth I'll steer,

And feast my longing eyes.

I hold it all by title deed

While others toil for me,

Though they put in the needful seed,

The harvest mine will be.

Why should I work while I can own

The men who have no land?

Since I can reap where they have sown,

I need not lift a hand.

The earth-lord is a lucky man,

He reaps where others sow;

In ease and luxury he can

Perceive his fortune grow.

So glad I am the Lord did make

Some men to do the work,

While I the fruits of labor take,

And tiresome efforts shirk.

I toil not, neither do I spin,

But live in style and ease;

No weather drives me out or in,

I neither sweat nor freeze.

My land which other mortals rent

Keeps me a millionaire;

God bless all unearned increment,

But 'specially my share.

### WELCOME 1914.

A stranger at midnight enters our door

And intends a full year to remain;

Will he bring us good health and bounteous store?

Will he turn fortune's wheel to our gain?

Perchance he may cause us to travel along

A road that by no means is smooth,

If so, let us smile and sing a glad song

And merrily fill up life's groove.

—W. R. M.

### WILL.

By George Matthew Adams.

John Stuart Mill once said that "a character is a completely fashioned will." Which suggests as the greatest task in life—the training and building of the will.

Think not, merely, but act the think.

For that is the only sure way to the educated will. To act with decision, firmness, and promptness when an emergency arrives is to feed nourishing food hourly to the will. The weak will is the starved will.

Think not, merely, but act the think.

Note the strong man. He sees a thing to do and immediately does it. The thing may look trivial. It may even seem the work of some other fellow. But without hesitancy, as though dispute was greater than the task, the strong man gets the thing done—so that he may have time for other and bigger things.

Think not, merely, but act the think.

Of all things today that you should not abandon, are the things you least desire to do. For will building is to do the menial, if necessary, the hum-drum, maybe. But doing everything to a finish as best you can. Knowing full well that a daily mastery of the little things worth while makes easy and natural the doing of the big things when they come around.

Think not, merely, but act the think.



**WHERE ECONOMY SHOULD BEGIN.**

(The American Economic League.)

The usually well meant but not always practical advice to wage earners to be thrifty and save is well commented on by C. F. Hunt, of Chicago, as follows:

"Never before heard of the Society for Thrift. Next we will have a Society for Digestion, and one for Safety Razors. When men get what they earn no one will care enough about what they do with their earnings to start a society. But men get less than they earn, so must be told what to do with their mite. I have always known better than any one else what to do with my small wages. Thrift means buying the most necessary things before going to the nickel show. The first item is ground rent, so the landlord can go to Paris. Next comes taxes, direct, or in the form of tariff-inflated prices for necessities. The latter are more unnecessary than are many luxuries. What would the State do without taxes? The State owns, by existing law, an immense estate, the income of which would be more than taxes. The famous square mile in Chicago, formerly belonging to the school fund, now brings \$40,000,000 yearly more than the entire city needs. The right to collect the income on that square mile was sold for a song—not even a chorus. But the title of all lands so disposed of, still remains in the State; it may begin to collect its rightful income at any time, and abolish taxation, then thrift will be entirely a personal matter."

Mr. Hunt's remarks should be borne in mind whenever some upholder of existing wrongs volunteers the information that economy is the road to wealth. Such a one should be invited to explain why relief from the forms of compulsory extravagance mentioned by Mr. Hunt is not as desirable as cessation from habits of voluntary extravagance.

Advocates of personal thrift—by other people—are fond of quoting the maxims of Benjamin Franklin. But while Franklin did urge the practice of personal economy, he was also a strong opponent of legalized methods of forcibly depriving labor of its earnings. He was an advocate of free trade and the single tax. The need of economizing by withholding loot from legalized robbers was as evident to him as any need of economizing through avoidance of needless expenditures.

**A LESSON IN TRUST BUSTING.**

What ought to be an eye-opener as to the proper method of handling the trust problem is the sudden decision of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company to dissolve its combination of telegraph and telephone interests and agree to give long distance connection to independent telephone lines. A suit under the Sherman anti-trust law was pending against it, but such suits have not enough terrors for any monopoly to make it dissolve. Besides it would have required years for the case to take its course through the courts and reach a final decision which might after all be in favor of the monopoly.

But when Postmaster General Burleson suggested public ownership of wire lines, and Congressman David Lewis, of Maryland, introduced a bill to put Mr. Burleson's suggestion into operation, the trust promptly surrendered. It could stand any number of law suits, but it could not stand an attack on its privilege—even though it might with good reason have harbored some doubts as to such a measure passing the present Congress.

That was a risk it could not afford to take.

Now let the attack on all monopolies take the form of an attack on the privileges on which their monopolistic power is based, and there will be as quick results all along the line. For those who have eyes to see, the lesson is plain.

**THE "SHOP OCULIST."**

The "Shop Oculist" is an established institution in most shops and factories. He is a workman who has had considerable experience in removing cinders, emery, etc., from the eyes of his fellow employees. He usually has a steady hand and a good eye, and has two or three instruments and a magnifying glass with which to remove the foreign body. These tools are hardly ever clean, and he himself makes no pretense at being surgically clean. He gets the patient in a strong light, and picks and scrapes the delicate tissues of the eye until he dislodges the little particle. At least, he tries to dislodge it, and usually succeeds, but almost invariably leaves behind much scratched and roughened tissue. As a rule, the eye gets well, for a strong man can withstand much physical misfortune, but even if he gets well, the unnecessary scraping leaves a scar, usually in the center of the eye, which more or less permanently interferes with vision. Frequently the dirty and unskilful manipulations of the "shop oculist" produces an infection or poisoning of the eye, and pus forms and the eye becomes lost or very badly damaged, and the other eye even may be lost from sympathetic inflammation. The "shop oculist" is responsible for many eyes that are lost by improper treatment directly after a slight injury.

**WAITERS' UNION.**

At the semi-annual election, held by Waiters' Union, Local No. 30, December 20th, 874 votes were cast. This indicates a healthy interest in the affairs of the organization which now numbers over 1800 members. As their occupation requires the majority to be at work during the day, the bulk of the voting took place in the afternoon. The result of the voting was as follows:

President, V. E. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, Hugo Ernst; business agents—John Fink and Osman Reichel; custodian, Jack Longbrake; trustees—H. Bishop, Wm. Nichols, Al Stanford; delegates to Local Joint Board—Hugo Ernst, V. E. Chapman, James King; delegates to Labor Council—Hugo Ernst, James King, John Fink, Jack O'Brien, V. E. Chapman, Wm. Nichols, Osman Reichel, Theo. Johnson, J. G. Alt, F. N. Devlin.

**ANCIENT CLIFF DWELLERS.**

The daily life of the ancient cliff dwellers is made plain in the new permanent "Southwestern Indian Hall" just added to the Museum of Anthropology of the University of California, on Parnassus avenue, San Francisco. Two other phases of aboriginal life are abundantly illustrated in the same new hall—the town-dwelling arts, crafts, rites, and industries of the Pueblo Indians, and the life of war and the chase led by the nomadic tribes of the Southwest, such as the wild Apaches, Navajos, Pimas, Papagos, and Walapais. The museum is open free to the public daily except Monday, with free lectures every Sunday at 3 o'clock. It has four other large permanent exhibition halls—Egyptian, Greek, Peruvian, and Californian—besides smaller unit collections. The Department of Anthropology is extending its usefulness by field investigations of Indian languages and customs, by correspondence courses in anthropology, and by sending out to any school that desires traveling loan collections illustrating life among the Indians.

I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—Isaac Newton.



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## DIVIDEND NOTICES.

**THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK** (member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.), Valencia and Sixteenth Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after January 2, 1914. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1914.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

**MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO**, 706 Market St., opposite Third.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Deposits not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1914.

C. B. HOBSON, Cashier.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK** (member Associated Savings Banks of S. F.), 783 Market street, near Fourth.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1914.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

**BANK OF ITALY**, southeast corner of Montgomery and Clay Sts., Market St. Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913 a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1914. Money deposited on or before January 10 will earn interest from January 1, 1914.

L. SCATENA, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

**COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY**, 700 Montgomery St., has declared a dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits for the half-year ending January 2, 1914, payable on and after January 10, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 2, 1914. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will earn interest from January 1, 1914.

I. W. HELLMAN, JR., President.  
W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

**ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK**, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1914. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1914, will earn interest from January 1, 1914.

A. SBARBORO, President.

**THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY** (The German Bank), 526 California Street; Mission Branch, cor. Mission and Twenty-first Sts.; Richmond District Branch, corner Clement St. and Seventh Ave.; Haight Street Branch, corner Haight and Belvedere Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1913, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after Friday, January 2, 1914. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from January 1, 1914.

GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

## FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Twenty years before the French revolution, the Minister of Finance, Robert Turgot, proposed a slight tax on land values as a means of raising enough revenue to make possible the abolition of forced labor of peasants on the public roads. The suggestion sent the landed nobility into hysteria. They raised such an outcry that the king was forced to dismiss Turgot. Some years later the peasants took affairs into their own hands.

About two years ago, Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, proposed legislation to break up the big landed estates. The Bourbon landowners, like their eighteenth century French prototypes, objected. They financed the movement that led to the overthrow of Madero and accession of Huerta. A leader among these landowners was Louis Terrazas of Chihuahua. Recently Mr. Terrazas arrived in this country a refugee. His estates, said to be fully two-thirds of the State of Chihuahua, have been confiscated by the Constitutionalists, as the former Maderist party is now called. Bourbons never learn, it is said. But it is probable that in spite of his bourbonism, Mr. Terrazas has learned that had he and other landowners supported Madero's moderate proposals, he would still be living peacefully in Mexico.

All the bourbons are not in Mexico. The evil of land monopoly in this country has not become as intense as it has there, but it is intense enough to have created a permanent army of unemployed,

to have left but a bare living to most of those at work, to have forced thousands within the cities to live in crowded unsanitary quarters, and to have produced beggars, tramps and criminals. In spite of these facts our bourbons are imitating their Mexican brethren in frantic and unreasonable opposition to the most moderate proposals of reform. Fortunately they have not the strength that enabled their French and Mexican prototypes to permanently block reform by lawful and peaceful methods. But that such is their desire they have made manifest enough.

## PRESERVATION OF MILK BY DRYING.

In the attempt to furnish milk to the consumer in a form free from the objections which hygienic considerations are yearly interposing in greater degree, one of the chief stumbling blocks lies in the necessity of keeping the milk fresh between the time of milking and of delivery. The problem of the modes of preservation, involving the questions of the application of heat to the raw product, the use of chemical preservatives, or the subjection to low temperature, has given rise to some acrimonious debate and has been the occasion for not a little legislation attempting to regulate the practices concerned. All of the schemes proposed or in use are intended to destroy the growth of micro-organisms. All of the proposed modes of preserving milk in transit have serious limitations in respect either to effectiveness or to expediency and cost. In view of this it seems strange, says "The Journal of the American Medical Association," that greater effort has not been devoted to perfecting some more suitable plan, in particular the obviously promising scheme of desiccating milk.

The concentration of milk by evaporation was attempted more than a century ago. The first really practical method was devised by Gail Borden. Acting on a suggestion made by Horsford, he successfully evaporated milk, and in 1856 obtained a patent for his process of preparing "condensed" milk, as it was subsequently termed. The lack of legal restrictions soon permitted the use of nutritively inferior grades of milk in the production of condensed milk, so that for many years poor qualities prepared from skimmed milk were freely sold to the ignorant customer. From the point of view of the danger of milk as a source of infection, there are probably advantages in condensed milk. Delepine is said to have proved conclusively that tubercle bacilli are invariably killed by evaporation. The chief objection to condensed milk has been in its misuse in infant-feeding. There is a strong belief that children fed on condensed milk are less resistant to the encroachments of disease than those brought up on fresh milk. Furthermore, condensed milk will deteriorate like fresh milk if it is diluted and is then exposed to the chance of bacterial contamination.

Since the early years of the present century attempts have been made to carry the desiccation of milk still further. The presence of fat has interposed the greatest difficulty to the complete drying of milk. Three successful processes for the manufacture of dried milk are in actual use. All of them are protected by general and subsidiary patents which make it difficult as yet to assign a universally recognized name to the procedures. The chief objection to most of the material prepared in this way lies in the less agreeable flavor of the dried product. This can probably be improved. Desiccated milks have already begun to receive attention in infant-feeding. This is the severest test to which it can be put. Economy, cleanliness, convenience and hygienic considerations all suggest that high grades of dried milk are entitled to careful investigation for the possibilities which they present. A study of the market shows that they have already made an inroad into the culinary departments of many institutions and homes.

## MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 30, 1913, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Admitted to membership by examination—H. Trutner, Jr., violin.

Transfers deposited by Alfred Rensch, Local No. 310, New York; Maurice Amsterdam, Local No. 10, Chicago.

Transfer withdrawn—Mrs. N. Hodgson, Local No. 99, Portland.

Members knowing themselves to be delinquent can pay the amount to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, at once and avoid publication.

Mr. Harry Kamler is the proud father of a baby girl born on Sunday, December 28th.

Mr. E. J. Murphy, Sr., for 23 years a member of this union, died at his home very suddenly from heart failure, Monday, December 29th. Mr. Murphy was well and favorably known among the older members of this local. He leaves a widow, also a member, to whom we extend our sincere sympathies in her hour of sorrow.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held Thursday, January 8, 1914, at 1 p. m., at headquarters, 68 Haight street. Members are requested to attend as there will be important business before the meeting. The appeal of A. Winkler from a recent decision of the Board of Directors wherein he was fined \$100 will be heard.

Through error in reporting the list of elective officers for 1914 in the last issue the name of W. I. Schafer, who was elected a member of the board of directors was omitted.

## Pioneer 72 Hit by Auto.

His trip to Portland to spend the Christmas holidays with his son, Detective Sergeant John A. Price, may cost George A. Price, aged 72, one of the pioneers of Oregon, his life, for he was knocked down at First and Montgomery streets last night by an automobile driven by Dr. J. J. Rosenberg, 592½ First street.

The machine passed over the aged man's body, fracturing four ribs, crushing his head and causing internal injuries. The Ambulance Service Company took Price to the Good Samaritan Hospital, where he is reported to be hovering between life and death.

Coming to Oregon when 10 years old, Price crossed the plains by ox team with his parents. When he reached early manhood he became one of the best-known marine captains on Puget Sound, and later came to Portland again. A few years ago he retired from active life and went to Eugene, where he established his permanent residence.

Price is a brother-in-law of the late United States Senator J. H. Mitchell, and his brother, James, was Secretary of State of Washington. Besides Sergeant Price, the pioneer has another son, George J., at San Francisco, a daughter, Mrs. Edward Butts, at Boise, Idaho, and a wife at Eugene.—Portland "Oregonian," December 18th.

Justice, as administered in Arizona some years ago, formed the kernel of many more or less amusing stories. A man was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 or spend ten days in jail. He had only \$3, and the court accepted the amount in lieu of three of the days allotted for his imprisonment.

By some carelessness on the part of the jailer, the man was detained in jail for the full ten days, and when set free he demanded redress for his wrongs.

"You ought to have some allowance and return made," the court admitted, but we don't see any way to do it unless you get sentenced again for something; then we could give you three days for a kind of rebate. That's the only way to fix it up square."



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 26, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Merryfield; President Gallagher arriving later.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**Credentials**—Plasterers No. 66—Sol. Slyter, vice T. Sullivan resigned.

**Communications**—Filed—From following unions, donating to unions on strike: Waiters No. 30, Bindery Women No. 125, Mailers No. 18, Metal Polishers No. 128, Cooks' Helpers, Glove Workers No. 39, Carpenters No. 483; donating direct to Pressmen, from Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105. From Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen and Assistants, acknowledging receipt of \$279.95, and thanking unions for same. From following members of House of Representatives and United States Senate, stating that they will give consideration to Bartlett-Bacon bill: J. R. Knowland, Wm. D. Stephens, William Kent, C. F. Curry, John D. Works, E. A. Hayes, William Kettner, John I. Nolan, George C. Perkins, John E. Raker, D. S. Church. From Boise Trades and Labor Council of Boise, Idaho, enclosing letter from Senator Borah stating his position on Hetch Hetchy.

Referred to Secretary—From Grove Workers No. 39, in reference to assessment.

Referred to Iron Trades Council—From Central Labor Council of Portland, Oregon, indorsing application of J. F. McAllister for position of chief boiler inspector.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stationary Firemen No. 86, condemning action of Union Hospital Association. From Charles H. Moyer, in reference to conditions at Calumet, Michigan. From Steam Engineers' Union No. 59, in reference to members of that union being discharged on Stockton street tunnel.

From Samuel Gompers, requesting copy of recently adopted resolution in reference to amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Request complied with.

**Reports of Unions**—Butchers—Report Frye & Company still unfair; are having their products handled through firm of Cudahy & Company. Pressmen—Strike in good shape; are getting out circular giving unions detailed account of their trouble. Bartenders—Request water front unions to stay away from Buckley Bar and to demand bartenders' button. Housesmiths—Request Council to assist in establishment of hospital at Fair grounds.

**Label Section**—Minutes printed in "Labor Clarion." Announced the holding of a meeting in Labor Council Hall on January 7th for the establishment of a Woman's Auxiliary; delegates requested to notify their wives and sisters.

**Executive Committee**—Recommends adoption of wage scale of Coopers No. 65; concurred in. On application of Grocery Clerks for action on several stores, committee recommends that case of H. A. Meyer lay over one week awaiting report of Clerks; in the cases of R. Barry and Schomer Bros., referred to secretary. On application of Chauffeurs' Union for a boycott on Kelly's Stables, committee recommends appointment of committee of two consisting of Bros. McGuire and O'Connell to take this matter up with Mr. Kelly. On application of Moving Picture Operators' Union for action on several houses, committee recommends that Mr. Calmy of the Bay View Theatre be advised that he would be given two weeks' time to eliminate the services of a Mr. Brett, posing as a partner. In the case of the Hippodrome Theatre, committee recommends that Moving Picture Operators' Union

be advised that the application of the man in question be accepted upon his signifying to become a member of the union. Tivoli Cafe matter referred to secretary. Cases of Moulin Rouge and Poppy Theatre laid over one week. On the communication from Musicians' Union, requesting action against Y. M. C. A. Cafeteria, committee recommends that the Musicians be advised to notify the Y. M. C. A. in writing (as per request of Y. M. C. A.) of their demands. Committee in dealing with Carpenters' and Plasterers' situation, appointed a sub-committee consisting of Bros. McLaughlin and O'Connell to investigate and report back as to what might be done to bring about an adjustment.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same. Labor Council Hall Association bill for interest in the amount of \$812.95 by previous action of the Council was ordered paid.

**New Business**—President Gallagher drew to the attention of the Council the activity of the officers in assisting the unemployed, and stated that in all likelihood some little money would have to be spent. Moved to approve the action of the officers in pledging the payment of rent for headquarters and the employment of a clerk to the amount of \$100. Amendment, that whole matter be referred to executive committee; amendment was lost; original motion carried. Moved and seconded to appoint a committee of seven to investigate and submit a feasible plan for the organization of migratory workers and report next Friday evening; carried. Chair appointed Delegates Schulberg, P. Scharrenberg, Theo. Johnson, J. O'Connell, Sister S. Hagan, J. W. Mullen and A. L. Wilde.

Moved and seconded that the officers of the Council investigate the pass system at the Fair grounds. Amendment, that the matter be laid on the table; amendment carried by a vote of 50 to 39. Moved to take from the table; carried.

Moved to adjourn; motion lost.

Moved that the president of the Council, with the secretary of the District Council of Carpenters investigate this matter and report back; motion carried.

**Receipts**—Pattern Makers No. 18, \$12; Glass Blowers, \$12; Metal Polishers, \$8; Glove Workers, \$4; Janitors, \$8; "Labor Clarion," \$40; Sugar Workers, \$8; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$8; Ship Drillers, \$4; Label Section, \$4; Unions on strike, \$504.30; Pressmen, \$10. Total, \$622.30.

**Expenses**—Secretary, \$40; office postage, \$5; stenographers, \$46; Theo. Johnson, \$25; P. O'Brien, \$10; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; Western Federation of Miners, \$13.75; Royal Insurance Company, insurance on policy, \$11.80; Donations to Light and Power Council, \$252.15; Printing Pressmen, \$262.15; Label Section, \$4; Hall Association, for interest on bonds, \$812.95. Total, \$1502.80.

Council adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### USE OF LEISURE TIME.

Rev. H. R. Cooley of Cleveland, who has been appointed a director in the department of public welfare, has this to say with reference to the leisure hours of the people: "The hours of leisure are growing. The eight-hour work system has increased the period of leisure and the cities must face the problem of furnishing recreation for the people. It is a big problem affecting not only our city but future civilization as well. The people will learn to appreciate the immensity of the problem and the need of giving it recognition just as the problem of education is being given recognition. Departments of education and recreation should go hand in hand. The two are inseparable in a way. The libraries, schools and recreation centers should operate as one."

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## Orpheum

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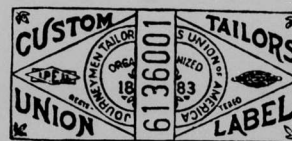
HORACE GOLDIN, The Royal Illusionist, presenting in three series "The Old and the New—And a Tiger God Too"; MAUDE MULLER AND ED STANLEY, Comic Opera Fun Makers; MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK ALLEN in their new comedy "She Had To Tell Him"; BOUDINI BROTHERS, Masters of the Accordeon; JOE SHRINER AND DOLL RICHARDS, "Bits of Nonsense"; TRYON'S DOGS, Featuring "Hector" the Calculating Marvel; THE FIVE SULLYS; WORLD'S NEWS IN MOTION VIEWS; Last Week LILLIAN HERLEIN in a Song Novelty.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.  
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## CAN'T BUST 'EM

### OVERALLS & PANTS

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## ARGONAUT SHIRTS



**LITTLE VICTIMS OF STRIFE.**

By Theresa Serber Malkiel.

"Do ye hear the children weeping, O, my brothers,

Ere the sorrow comes with years?

They are leaning their young heads against their mothers

And that cannot stop their tears."

—E. B. Browning.

"There ain't no use going home for lunch," Johnny informed his teacher, emphatically. "The house is colder than the street, we ain't had no fire in three days. The grub, too, is all gone. It's hell to be poor when your pa is on strike."

"You must not talk that way," admonished the confused teacher.

"It's easy for you to say it, teacher. You's got a warm house and plenty to eat. You don't have to hear the kiddies cry for bread."

Johnny's pale lips quivered, his thin face twitched, he shyly raised his ragged sleeve and wiped a tear out of his eye. In the nine years of his life, his sorrows were not the least among the sorrows of mankind. His tears were not only the emotional expression of bodily pain, though the child bore a lean and hungry look, his was the suffering of a wounded spirit as well, bitter despair reigned in the young heart from which the joy of childhood had flown forever.

Would that fate had singled him out of the general lot as a warning to man. But unfortunately for the little victims of strife and for humanity at large the number of the innocent sufferers is growing by leaps and bounds.

Johnny was right. We who have a warm home and plenty to eat do not realize it; we don't know. We must listen to him and the like of him and learn with the aid of their wisdom. The cry of these little children of strikers is not only a cry for justice and mercy, it is a warning to humanity to put an end to industrial strife. True enough, there are none among us who do not deplore the plight of the unfortunate children. But we must bear in mind that our sympathy, our moral support is of little avail—a cold emotion expressed on a full stomach.

We must imbibe their sorrow, if we are to eradicate it from the face of the earth. Only by making it our own could we combat it in the right spirit.

Hark! ye mothers of the working class, when you sit in your humble homes which are to you a castle of joy and a fortress of protection, remember that industrial strife deprives thousands of little children from possessing a place which they could call home. When the fire in your grate burns the brightest, think of those who have to sit for days in darkness and cold. When at night your children run to meet their dad, with noise and glee, remember the little children whose father has not the heart to come home after a day's long vigil at the closed factory. At the best moment, when you feel yourself in the midst of prosperity, remember that it is possible, nay, probable, that some day you, too, will be the wives of strikers, your children strikers' children, your homes cheerless and cold, your children hungry and forlorn, your husbands heartbroken and sad. With this thought in mind, it will be easy for you to consider the little victims of strikes, your kind in flesh and spirit, yourself a part of them and theirs.

The economic welfare of all the children of the world depends upon your action. The merciless monster, capitalism, has found a way of conquering the working class by starving its children. It remains for us to beat the enemy at his game. We must provide ample funds and worlds of affection, to feed, shelter and protect the children of strikers in the time of need.

**ORPHEUM THEATRE.**

The Orpheum announces for next week another splendid and novel bill with six new acts. A sensational and perplexing feature will be Horace Goldin, the Royal Illusionist, who will present in three series the most stupendous exposition of magic ever witnessed on any stage. The first, entitled "A Revue of Conjuring," from the fifteenth to the twentieth century, in which Goldin provides a happy blend of the magic and protean arts by impersonating the famous conjurers, Beautier de Koeta, Herr Blitzenstein, Robert Houdin, Fool-You-Too and Herman. In the second portion of his entertainment Goldin introduces his original twentieth century miracles "The Human Projectile," "Living Shadows," "Magical Duckling Creation" and "The Musical Flight," and for a finale he gives his latest and greatest creation, a pantomimic spectacular production "The Tiger God," a wierd and awe-inspiring story of Eastern mystery reminiscent of all the wonderful legends of "The Land of Islam," culminating with an illusion with a living tiger. Maude Muller and Ed Stanley will indulge in song and story blended in an attractive way. Those sterling and popular legitimate actors, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, will appear in an amusing sketch entitled "She Had To Tell Him" in which the many opportunities for good acting are thoroughly exhausted by them. The Boudini Brothers will render the most difficult selections and also popular airs and folk lore songs in that delightful manner which has made them so popular. Joe Shriner and Doll Richards in "Bits of Nonsense" will sing, chat and dance. If canine graduates were awarded degrees, Hector, the calculating marvel, who enjoys prominence with Tryon's Dogs would have as many letters after his name as the most eminent of our quidnuncs. Tryon's other dogs are also wonders of animal training. Next week will be the last of The Five Sullys, and Lillian Herlein in her singing novelty which is proving a great hit.

**CARPENTERS AMALGAMATE.**

The plan to amalgamate the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has been ratified by a referendum vote of the general membership of both organizations and the result publicly announced. The amalgamation is to take place on January 1, 1914, and on that date approximately 9000 members of the Amalgamated Society who live in this country will become members of the United Brotherhood. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners is an English organization, maintaining headquarters in London, England, the American portion of the organization being represented by a secretary located in New York City. One of the serious obstacles in the way of amalgamation has been the system of benefits provided for by the Amalgamated Association. This matter, however, was settled satisfactorily to the membership of the Amalgamated Association before the referendum vote was sent out. The benefits to which the members of the Amalgamated Association are entitled will be protected under the terms of the amalgamation.

One of the stories told of Abraham Lincoln is that he went into a telegraph office one day and a telegram was read to him that brought good news. He cried, "By jingo! that is good!" Secretary Seward standing near asked him rather severely where he got that odd expression. But the President turned to the operators at the telegraph desk and said, "You must excuse me for swearing in your presence. My mother taught me that anything that had 'by' before it was swearing, and I don't mean ever to use such words."

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!!**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

**The German Savings and Loan Society**

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Street  
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.  
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Street

June 30th, 1913:

Assets . . . . .	\$55,644,983.27
Capital actually paid up in Cash . . . . .	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . .	1,757,148.57
Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .	158,261.32
Number of Depositors . . . . .	62,134

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

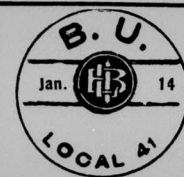
There are two kinds of whiskey

**Old Gilt Edge  
Whiskey**

And -- well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Jan., Black on Pink.

**Summerfield & Haines**

**UNION-MADE  
CLOTHING**

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

**Golden Gate Compressed Yeast**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.



# Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Douglas 3178.



JANUARY, 1914.

## LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	515 Howard
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(220)	Calendar Press.	942 Market
(176)	*California Press.	340 Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.	1246 Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.	516 Mission
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(179)	Donaldson & Moir.	568 Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.	4534 Mission
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	268 Market
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	3 Hardie Place
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(216)	Hughes Press.	2040 Polk
(185)	Iler Printing Co., Inc.	516 Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
(124)	Johnson, E. C. & Co.	1272 Folsom
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(23)	Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(58)	Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(79)	McElvaine & Baer.	1182 Market
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.	928 Fillmore
(91)	McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	509 Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(149)	North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(104)	Owl Printing Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.	5716 Geary
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.	N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press.	2385 California
(147)	Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.	1071 Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.	560 Mission
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.	343 Front
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.	523-531 Clay
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market

(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.	545-547 Mission
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave.
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

## CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(240)	National Carton and Label Company.	412-414 Mission
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard

## GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
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## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230)	Acme Lithograph Co.	S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission

## MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission
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## NEWSPAPERS.

(139)	*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(8)	*Bulletin.	767 Market
(121)	*California Demokrat.	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11)	*Call and Post, The.	Third and Market
(40)	*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(25)	*Daily News.	340 Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21)	Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(119)	*L'Echo de L'Ouest.	620 Clay
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
(144)	Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.	5716 Geary
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(7)	*Star, The.	1122-1124 Mission

## PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.	509 Sansome

## RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin
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## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(205)	Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563 Clay
(202)	Congdon Process Engraver.	311 Battery
(209)	Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(198)	San Francisco Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.	343 Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.	76 Second

## UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:  
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose  
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento  
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland  
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stock't'n

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

**J. J. O'Connor**  
**Florist**

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A letter from the Home at Colorado Springs says December came in with a raging snowstorm and for several days traffic was completely blocked. The Home ran very close to a fuel famine before the streets could be sufficiently cleared to permit of the moving of heavy delivery wagons. The mails were also cut off by the storm.

Eddie Sullivan, formerly of this city, has opened a cigar stand across the street from the "Examiner" office in Los Angeles. The stand is named Blarney Castle.

At Sunday's meeting two applications were received, six applicants were elected to membership and eleven new members received the obligation. During the month 17 traveling cards had been received and 37 issued; there was but one death reported (that of Joseph Williams).

The special committee having in hand the revision of the local constitution and by-laws will make its final report at the January meeting.

The union adopted resolutions submitted by the Anti-Jap Laundry League pledging our members to assist in the work of discouraging Oriental competition of any nature against white people.

The union continued the 1 per cent assessment for the benefit of the striking pressmen and feeders, and also continued the 1 per cent assessment for the relief of unemployed members of No. 21.

A motion was adopted authorizing the officers of the union, with the consent and co-operation of the unions involved, to open negotiations with the Franklin Printing Trades Association looking toward arbitration of the present strike of feeders and pressmen.

Members of No. 21, who are shareholders in the California Co-Operative Meat Company and who have changed residence since last communicating with the company, should, in order to protect their interests, advise the secretary of the company of their present address without delay. Address California Co-Operative Meat Company, 323 Twelfth street, Oakland, Cal.

Ed Guenley, first president of the local apprentices' union, and whose transfer to the journeyman list was followed by a desire to travel and see the country, writes that he is located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Mr. Guenley wishes to be remembered to all his former associates in the "junior" union.

## BOLD CHARLIE MCKEAN.

(Deputy Head Gardener, U. P. H.)

By J. J. Galvin.

Bold Charlie McKean  
And his pipe may be seen  
A-playing the hose on the flowers and lawn;  
He waters them plenty,  
He's one man in twenty  
Would be on his job at the breaking of dawn.

And Charlie McKean  
Puts the time in between  
Attacking the dandies\* who hover around,  
Determined that they  
Shall not spirit away  
Miss Pansy, who fairies as queen of the ground.

When taking a rest  
He is seen at his best,  
The pipe giving way to the fragrant cigar.  
At the Antlers' Hotel  
He is known as a swell,  
And his fame as a gardener has spread wide and far.

Bold Charlie McKean,  
You are fit for a queen;  
Miss Pansy lists to thee—go, give her a drink.  
She will soon bloom out sweetly,  
Be your own completely,  
And devotion's promotion awaits thee, I think.

\*Dandelions.



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Blind Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508—(Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 804—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 803 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Watters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallors—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 13—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.

Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 453 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—J. M. Johnson, secretary, 2600 Geary.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

During the past week the following San Francisco trade unionists have passed away: Joseph H. Jenkins of the structural iron workers, William G. Brown and Swen A. Olson of the electrical workers, James J. Wilson of the machinists, Frank Hudson of the waiters, Frank Savage of the hod carriers, Jerry Koio of the sailors, Martin Volz of the riggers and stevedores, Charles Bastian of the bartenders, Adolf Lind of the Alaska fishermen.

Carpenters' Union No. 483 during the week paid \$45 in accident benefits, \$37 in out-of-work benefits, \$10 to corset workers on strike in Kalamazoo, and \$400 in disability benefits. A special call meeting will be held next Monday evening.

Remember the meeting of the ladies in the Labor Temple on the evening of January 7th. This Label Section meeting should be largely attended by the women of the trade-union movement in order to promote the union label.

The Typographical Union last Sunday voted to continue the assessment of 1 per cent on earnings for the striking pressmen and 1 per cent for the relief of unemployed members.

The committee appointed last Friday to study the prospects of organizing the unemployed held a meeting on Tuesday and appointed a sub-committee to confer with the United Laborers' Union in reference to a migratory union here.

Local No. 65 of the Coopers has elected the following officers: President, S. Taussant; vice-president, P. Hirschier; recording secretary, L. P. Beban; financial secretary, J. Cresse; treasurer, W. Randolph; sergeant-at-arms, G. F. Graham; inner guard, J. Fealey; outer guard, J. Ulrich; delegates to Labor Council, J. Cresse, W. Randolph, S. Hollis, L. P. Beban.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has nominated the following candidates to be voted for at the election from 4 to 9 p. m., January 7th: President, J. E. Crowley, F. Heavey, J. Dickson and C. de Sada; vice-president, R. M. King, J. Fitzgerald; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Decker, W. F. Wahn; recording secretary, B. Doyle, A. Seyden; business agent, F. J. McGovern, W. Smith; trustees, W. Dickson, J. R. Gonia, C. L. McDaniel, D. P. Lang, A. E. Stokes. The union voted \$25 per week to the striking Seattle teamsters.

## THE OWENS' RECALL.

The recall of Senator James C. Owens of the Ninth Senatorial District is now assured.

The movement for the recall of Senator Owens was inaugurated by the California State Federation of Labor because he not only deliberately violated practically every pledge contained in the Democratic platform upon which he was elected, but also entirely disregarded the written promises made to Labor prior to his election.

Petitions containing 3179 names were filed with the County Clerks of Marin and Contra Costa Counties on December 30, 1913. The exact number required to initiate the recall is only 2765. Hence, there are 414 more names than are needed to initiate the recall election for the removal of this unfaithful public servant from the position which he has disgraced.

Senator Owens was elected in November, 1912, but he did not receive a majority of the votes cast, the majority being divided between Sumner Crosby, Republican, and R. Leonhart, Socialist. At the recall election, Senator Owens must be able to muster an absolute majority of the votes cast. If not, the candidate who receives a mere plurality will be his successor.

The weapon of the people, the recall, will be tried out in the case of this double-crosser and no one in the counties comprising the Ninth Senatorial District who is in sympathy with popular government, has any doubts about the results.



**All Invited!**

# **Important Meeting**

## **FOR THE LADIES**

in the

### **Labor Temple, 14th and Mission**

**WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 7, 1914**

**Auspices Label Section**

## **Personal and Local**

The stereotypers of San Jose, who are now members of a branch of the San Francisco local, decided at a meeting last week to make application to their international union for a separate charter as a local union.

The annual convention of the State Federation of Butcher Workmen will be held in San Jose Sunday, January 11th, commencing at 10 a. m., and a large number of delegates from the principal cities of the State will be in attendance. The meeting will be open to the general public.

Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union has made the following nominations: President, T. R. Angove; vice-president, Charles Parker; recording secretary, James Morrison; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Kragen; trustee, Charles Dowling; delegates to Labor Council, Hugh F. McMahon, T. R. Angove, O. Anderson, R. E. Irwin. The election will be held on January 14th.

There will be an open meeting of the Label Section January 7, 1914, in the Labor Temple. Wives, sisters and daughters of union men are urged to attend and help establish a woman's auxiliary to the Label Section.

The Labor Council executive committee has recommended that the Council indorse the wage scale of Coopers' Union No. 65. It has also recommended that the Council use its influence toward unionizing the music in the Y. M. C. A. cafeteria.

Boiler Makers' Union No. 25 has elected these officers: President, J. Kane; vice-president, J. Burns; financial secretary-treasurer, T. J. Sheridan; Recording Secretary, D. O'Halloran; trustees, J. Delaney, J. Noonan, J. Kerns; delegates to Labor Council, J. Powers, J. Kane and M. J. McGuire; to Iron Trades Council, Delaney and Powers.

George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, after a month spent in this city trying to settle the strike in the local job shops, has left for the East.

Bakers' Union No. 24 will elect officers on Saturday, January 3d. The candidates are: Presi-

dent, C. Larripa, C. Bantel; vice-president, A. Wilson; secretary-treasurer, W. Stosch, R. Fiebigler; business agent, H. Koenig, L. Martin, J. Meyer, P. Bayer, P. Keller, J. Zipperle, D. Ihler; trustees, J. Dohrman, J. Zamford, J. Cassidy; sergeant-at-arms, P. Narbe, E. Hildebrand; executive board, J. Schreiber, E. Eisold, A. Wahl, J. Zamford, W. Stosch, J. Larripa, P. Keller, H. Amrehn, C. Moll, E. Hildebrand, D. Ihler, A. Wilson, L. Martin, J. Dohrman; delegates to Labor Council, J. Zamford, J. Cassidy, H. Koenig, W. Stosch, E. Eisold, A. Wahl, L. Martin, H. Karmeyer, P. Keller.

Waiters' Union has elected these officers and delegates: Business agents, John Fink, Osman Reichel; custodian, J. Longbrake; trustees, H. Bishop, W. Nickols, A. Stanford; delegates to joint board, Hugo Ernst, V. E. Chapman, James King; delegates to Labor Council, Ernst, King, Fink, O'Brien, Chapman, Nickols, Reichel, Johnson, Devlin, Alt.

The Bartenders' Union at its last meeting presented Retiring President O'Grady with a gold watch, and Retiring Vice-President Skierka with a diamond ring. The newly-elected officers were installed. It was decided to hold quarterly smokers, the first of the series to be held on the second Monday evening in February.

Waitresses' Union has made the following nominations: President, B. Vernon, I. Keane; vice-president, K. Bischoff, M. Blount; minute clerk, P. Vogel; financial secretary, M. Everson, M. Smith; treasurer, N. Cordes; business agents, C. Morrison, L. Hopper, M. Andrews, G. Neubert; inspector, E. Pacha; inside guard, G. Montgomery; trustees, G. Latey, M. Bartley, H. Baldwin; custodian, M. Marsh; delegates to local joint executive board, O. Mathewson, M. Smith, B. Vernon, H. Baldwin, I. Molleda, M. Everson, L. Gardener; to Labor Council, G. Neubert, L. Molleda, M. Andrews, O. Mathewson, L. Gardener, B. Vernon, M. Smith, M. Everson and L. Hopper.

### **CORSET WORKERS HERE.**

Representatives of the Corset Workers' Union of Kalamazoo, Mich., are in San Francisco at present endeavoring to induce the ladies of this city to refrain from purchasing corsets made in the sweatshops of the Kalamazoo Corset Company at Kalamazoo, Mich., and Davenport, Ia.

This concern pays starvation wages and compels its employees to work under the worst possible conditions. When the workers started to organize a union with the hope of improving conditions the company immediately discharged all those who took an active part in the formation of the union with the idea of preventing organization. The girls, however, refused to be intimidated and a strike resulted more than a year ago and has ever since been vigorously prosecuted.

All women who believe that decent wages should be paid and moral and sanitary conditions maintained in the workroom are urged to bear in mind that these workers are struggling against great odds and every assistance should be rendered them.

Corsets manufactured by the Kalamazoo Corset Company are known to the public as the American Beauty Corset, the Madam Grace Corset, the Iris Corset, L. Mode, Louise, Nedro, Adaline, Isabel, Zabelle, Choucho, Special, Dorothy Brassieres.

### **MUSICIANS' CONCERT.**

Thirty thousand people crowded the streets for blocks around Lotta's Fountain at Market and Kearny streets last Sunday night to join in singing praises at the fourth annual outdoor Christmas celebration in the city. The concert was conducted by San Francisco Musicians' Union No. 6, and for an hour a great band of picked soloists, and a chorus of thousands of voices sent melodies echoing along the canyon of buildings on Market street.

Early in the evening the throngs began to gather and promptly at 7 o'clock the band started to play the "Star-Spangled Banner." Miss Ruth McKenzie was the first soloist and sang "The Holy Night," in which she was joined in the refrain by a chorus of mixed voices under the leadership of J. W. McKenzie. She also sang "Adeste Fideles."

Edmund Burke sang "My Dark Rosaleen" and "Killarney." Both singers were greeted with applause and cheers of approval from the vast throng that was wedged into the streets.

Mayor Rolph, who was unable to attend, was represented by his secretary, Sylvester J. McAttee, who told of the Mayor's sorrow at being absent and read telegrams of greeting from Tetrizzini and Pasquali.

"This is San Francisco's famous Christmas Eve open-air concert," said McAttee, "and although because of the unusual rain it was put off until tonight, there is no less joy or enthusiasm in our celebration."

"The world's greatest singers have been proud to sing for San Francisco in these open-air concerts and they have won our gratitude forever. Tonight we are no less grateful to the singers and to those who have freely given themselves to add another Christmas festival to San Francisco's history."

Those taking the leading parts in the concert were the Misses Ruth and Hazel McKenzie, Mme. Florence Drake Le Roy, J. W. McKenzie, Paul Steindorff, Edmund Burke, Gabriel Lapierre and members of the Musicians' Union.

## **Smoke "Royal"**

**The best tobacco produced  
by Mother Earth & Union Made**